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[a34-1]

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[a1472]

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a26

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[a213]

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1910.

The extracts we reproduce to-day from the Japanese newspaper published at Seoul, one giving an account of the celebrations in honour of the birthday of the EMPEROR (of Japan, of which Korea now forms a part), and the other describing the monetary grants made to nearly nine thousand aged Koreans of the *yangpan* and *literati* classes, present interesting aspects of Japan's work as a colonising power. It is from the *yangpan* and *literati* classes that all the opposition has come to Japan's activities in Korea. The *Times* Special Correspondent now touring in the East came to the conclusion on a recent visit to Korea that the majority of educated Koreans feel very sore about the loss of the independence that "they had done so little to merit or to preserve." But, as he says, from soreness and vague talk to serious agitation is a long step, and there does not appear to be the slightest desire manifested now in any part of Korea to take that step. Why Japan rushed the annexation in the way she did has never been apparent to anyone but the Japanese authorities responsible for the step. We commented on this at the time of the annexation, pointing out that recent official reports had represented the insurrectionary movement to have been entirely suppressed, and that the great work of reforming the administration was progressing most satisfactorily. Like a bolt from the blue came the news that the Japanese

Government had decided on annexation. There is some mild criticism on this point in the article contributed to *The Times* by its Special Correspondent. "So little evidence," he says, "is there of any dangerous unrest—that it is difficult to understand the anxiety with which the Japanese Government profess to have regarded the situation a few weeks ago. We know that the Tokyo Cabinet regarded the danger as so pressing that they did not feel there was even time to consult their Allies before deciding to proceed to annexation with the least possible delay. There had thus been a complete change in the situation since foreign inquiries were assured last December that there was no question of any change in the status of Korea for some time to come; but the developments that had brought it about seem to have been visible only to the Japanese." The haste with which the decision to annex was made had its counterpart in the haste with which foreign residents were brought under the new régime, and as a small illustration of the inconvenience caused by the abruptness of the change the Correspondent mentions the experience of two American ladies, who arrived in Seoul immediately after the annexation, in order to be married to two American missionaries working in Korea. All arrangements had been made before the annexation for the marriages to take place before the American Consul-General, but they had to be cancelled on the abolition of Consular jurisdiction. Various solutions of the difficulty were suggested, but it seemed that the marriages had to be postponed for some time and that the four young people concerned would be put to considerable inconvenience and expense. That little difficulty, we hope, has long since been overcome; it is a matter for satisfaction that no more serious inconvenience has come to light. At present there is every indication that the country is becoming more settled and peaceful. There was much force in the argument that while Japan occupied the equivocal position she did in Korea under the old régime, peace and order could only be preserved with the mailed fist; now that the Japanese Emperor has been proclaimed to be lord of the soil, the position is being quietly accepted. Probably no effort at conciliation will produce among a people like the Koreans better results than the monetary grants and certificates of good character now being judiciously distributed in every district comprised in the newly-acquired territory. It is fully recognised by the Japanese Government that the success of their efforts depend very largely on the character of the men chosen to carry their policy into effect, and none are better aware than the advisers of the Emperor of the force of the *Times* Correspondent's warning when he says: "Viscount Tanaka's successor will need to be very firm and very vigilant to protect a people who seem incapable of protecting themselves from the rapacity of the Japanese land-grabber, from exploitation by Japanese business men, and from ill-treatment by minor Japanese officials and the lower classes of the Japanese population." Past experience has shown the necessity for such protection, and the authorities are evidently doing their best to ensure it.

The German mail of the 19th October was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

The Criminal Sessions will open at 10 a.m. on Monday, instead of on the 18th inst., as usual.

Mr. Matsuda, now manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Yokohama office, will shortly return to the Hongkong office, of which he was previously the manager.

Mr. G. H. Phipps, the British Consul at Manila, who has been ill for some weeks past, came over to Hongkong in the *Prinz Sigismund*, which arrived yesterday.

On Tuesday a riotous ran over a small boy in Bonham Street, hurting him badly about the shoulder and face, and necessitating his being taken to the Tang Wah Hospital. The culprit appeared at the Magistrate's yesterday on a charge of negligence and the case was remanded.

The Manila *Cablenews* asks:—"What is the bureau of agriculture doing to encourage and direct the planting of rubber in the Philippines? If the bureau is not doing anything in the premises why is it idle? These questions are being asked daily in Manila with more serious and dissatisfied insistence."

A Rangoon contemporary states that the British Legation in Peking is now engaged in conducting some delicate negotiations with the Chinese Government regarding the future of the opium trade. The Government of India are communicating with Mr. Max Muller, and the Legation have already been apprised of the views of the Government of India, and they are in possession of a comprehensive telegraphic dispatch direct from Simla on the opium question. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, is expected to return to Peking within the next few weeks, when it is expected the negotiations will take final shape.

The manager of a Chinese shop was yesterday placed in the dock at the Magistrate's on a charge of obtaining a registered letter containing a draft for \$1,300 with intent to defraud. The case was remanded.

The accountant of a firm of contractors in D'Aguiar Street reports to the police that on Tuesday he gave to the barber of the shop a gold ring set with a diamond weighing three and a half carats and valued at \$900 which he handed him in order to go to a pawnshop to ascertain its value. The barber absconded with the ring.

Owing to the late arrival of the German mail steamer from Europe the departure of the *s.s. Zefiro* for Manila was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of conveying to Manila Mrs. Forbes, mother of the Governor-General of Manila, who is a passenger from Europe by the steamer *Kleist*. Mrs. Forbes is accompanied by several other ladies.

Police Sgt. Watt arrested on Tuesday a shop coolie from Yunnan who attempted to cash a cheque for \$2,645 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The cheque had come from the Ascroft Bank, British Columbia, and was the property of the Wing Cheung Kuo firm of Contractors, Road Central. The firm had received advice that the cheque was being sent, but they knew nothing further until they learned that the defendant had attempted to cash it. He had signed his own name and used a false chop of the firm. The Bank, however, would not pay the money and he was arrested.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, the Insular Auditor of the Philippines, has been suspended by telegraphic instruction from the Secretary of War. It appears that having heard from various sources in the investigation—that the conduct of the investigation in the Auditor's office in Baguio was improper, amounting almost to persecution, the Governor-General ordered an investigation to be held by the Assistant Executive Secretary, Mr. Welch. Mr. Clarke questioned the Governor-General's authority and directed his representative to give no information to the representative of the Governor-General. He subsequently expressed in writing his opinion that the Governor-General exercised no administrative control over him. This created a condition which could not be allowed to continue, and accordingly the Governor-General ordered the Secretary of War requesting the suspension of the Auditor. In accordance with the telegram from the Secretary of War the Governor-General has designated Mr. Alexander J. Gibson to be Acting Auditor.

## MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNORSHIP FOR MACAO'S D.P.W. Telegraphic information has been received that Senhor Miranda Guedes, Director of Public Works here, has been appointed Governor of S. Thomé e Principe, in the Gulf of Guinea. This is the first time a civil governor of these islands has been appointed. The best wishes of his many friends in Macao will go with Senhor Guedes for his success in that responsible post. These two islands have an area of about 420 square miles and a population of 40,000. The main industry of the islands is cocoa growing. The direct and transit trade with the mother country amounts to nearly two million pounds sterling annually.

## FIRE.

On Sunday afternoon last a fire broke out in Rua del Rei, which resulted in the destruction of many shops, including an important tea house which carried insurance amounting to \$15,000. Recently the Government has been at some expense to procure up-to-date fire-extinguishing apparatus, but the brigade does not seem to use it with as much success as they used the old handpumps.

## THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

The promulgation of the decree for the expulsion of the religious orders is daily expected now. Much regret is expressed in Macao, and the disappearance of the Italian Sisters, who have carried on a great work here for over thirty years, will be especially regretted. They have cared for hundreds of orphans in their Convent who cannot cease to remember them with gratitude and affection.

## A SENADO ELECTION.

The Senado elects in takes place on Sunday next. I know of only two candidates, and I pity whoever is appointed to a very uncomfortable office for the next two years. The revenue is inadequate, and there seems no hope of any immediate improvement in that respect.

## THE CIRCUS.

Harmon's Hongkong season is drawing to a close, and those who have not yet seen the circus should visit Causeway Bay before it is too late. The second riding competition, for a prize presented by the proprietress, takes place to-night. The last matinee will be held at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and the concluding performance in the evening, when Mr. G. Turner, an intrepid local resident, will sup with a bear and the tigers in their cage.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE ON THE SIBERIAN FRONTIER.

Bubonic plague at Manchouli on the Siberian frontier and on the Chinese Eastern Railway is reported to be spreading with alarming rapidity. In three days to the 29th ult. 26 people were stricken with the plague, resulting in 15 deaths. In the ensuing three days, ended the 1st inst., 45 more victims were claimed, of whom 35 succumbed.

## THE MISSING DIAMONDS CASE.

## ADJOURNED HEARING.

The case was continued before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's yesterday in which Doris Marlowe presented Harold Lynn on a charge of stealing three diamonds valued at \$3,600.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton (of Messrs. Brutton & Hott), presented, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Danson, Looker & Danson) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. A. R. F. Raven, architect, produced a plan of the second floor No. 2, Gage Street which he had prepared. The furniture was indicated by red lines. Shown in the plan was a closed door, but no one could go from one room to the other without first removing the wardrobe on either side of the wall.

The sewing machine to presentrix said that on October 6th she was working at 2, Gage Street. She went there at 9.30. She usually sat on a settee just inside the door of the second floor. About 10 o'clock she saw the wash man come up and her mistress called to her. The wash man produced a coat, which was placed where witness was sitting. The wash man had a conversation with her mistress, after which defendant called the presentrix into her room. Witness spoke to seeing defendant go into complainant's room three times that morning. Not till 5.30 did her mistress come out of her room. Then she called for the wash man, who went up to her.

Cross-examined—The mistresses usually finished about two o'clock. Mistresses usually slept till five time. The amahs and boys came up to call them. They knock at the doors and if called they go in.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

## JOHN GRANT AGAIN.

John Grant, alias E. Robert, unemployed, was brought before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's yesterday on two charges. Defendant, who is now clean shaven, was attired in riding breeches and wore leggings. His grey jacket was turned up at the neck to hide the absence of a collar and tie. He smiled as he entered the Court.

His Worship—Is your name John Grant?

Defendant—Yes, your Worship.

His Worship—The charge against you is receiving or having in your possession a blank cheque, value ten cents, the property of Kenrick Roberts, stolen outside the Colony on or about the 11th of this month.

Defendant—I plead not guilty.

His Worship—The second charge is receiving or having in your possession testimonials, the property of Kenrick Roberts, unlawfully obtained outside the Colony.

Defendant—Not guilty, your Worship.

His Worship—What does the second charge mean, Mr. Wodehouse?

Mr. Wodehouse, who attended on behalf of the prosecution, said that other charges would be made later.

His Worship—You want to re-examine them?

Mr. Wodehouse—Yes.

His Worship—You want a remand?

Mr. Wodehouse—Yes, I wish a formal remand. I understand the Crown Solicitor will appear.

His Worship (to defendant)—Are you represented?

Defendant—No, your Worship. Do I understand these offences have been committed in Chinese territory?

His Worship—Outside the Colony. That is the charge, that you have these things in your possession knowing them to have been stolen.

Defendant—The offences were committed outside the Colony. Is that within the jurisdiction of the Court?

His Worship—The stealing was outside, but you have them in your possession inside the Colony. That is the charge.

His Worship (to Mr. Wodehouse)—You want a week's remand?

Mr. Wodehouse—Yes. He was only arrested yesterday, and we have not had time to make inquiries.

His Worship—Formally remanded until the 23rd.

Defendant—Thank you.

Grant was then taken from the Court.

## THE OPIUM TEST CASE.

The test case in which two men were charged with keeping an opium divan and about twenty others were charged with smoking in a divan was concluded at the Magistrate's yesterday, when Mr. E. R. Hallifax gave his decision. He said that the defendants were discharged.

Mr. Denny, who had conducted the prosecution, said—Might I ask your Worship's grounds?

His Worship—Is it worth while?

Mr. Denny—I am not saying that I am entitled to ask your grounds, but I think in a case of this kind the Government should understand why your Worship discharged it. It seems to me an absolutely clear case, and I cannot understand the line of reasoning which your Worship has followed.

His Worship—Yes, I can give you my reasons. I think I had better give them in writing.

Mr. Denny—I will be much more satisfactory to the Government if you put your decision in writing.

His Worship—Certainly, I will.

Mr. Denny—Thank you.

The Japanese Court at Yokohama has recently been occupied with the trial of about thirty persons for the offence of betting on horse races. A bookmaker has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment; one man was fined 300 yen; two 200 yen each; six (including one foreigner) 20 yen each, and six 50 yen each.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## INTERNATIONAL CHINESE LOAN AGREEMENT.

THE NEW POLICY.

LONDON, November 16th.

Router's Agency learns that the Chinese Loan Agreement which has just been concluded between the various groups of financiers interested in Chinese business is for a term of years.

While it allows complete independence of action to each nation, it abolishes the financial spheres of the old policy, under which one financial group has been playing off against another.

Finally by securing equal participation in the loans in any portion of China the Agreement disposes of the idea of conquest in China by any Power by means of railways.

## THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE.

LONDON, November 16th.

The Noble prize for literature has been awarded to the German author, Paule Heyse.

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, November 16th.

Parliament met and adjourned until Friday, when Mr. Asquith (the Prime Minister) will make a statement on the Veto Conference.

[FROM THE MANILA "CABLENEWS"]

## ANTI-AMERICAN RIOTING IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12th.

Dispatches received at the State Department from Mexico report the renewal of anti-American rioting in the Mexican capital in spite of the vigilance of the police and the military. So far no American lives have been lost. American property has been burned and looted, and among other things the American flag has been insulted and burned together with the property destroyed.

It appears that the anti-American outbreak is the result of the alleged lynching of a Mexican desperado in Texas.

The city is in great disorder and the most rigid measures are being adopted by President Diaz to restore order and protect American property.

## RICH ON £1 A WEEK.

"Mr. George Mires, of Marsham Street, Maidstone, who was for many years an insurance agent, his earnings averaging about £1 a week and who used to boast that his total expenditure had never exceeded 10s a week, died on Aug. 10 last," says the *Times*, "aged seventy-eight years, leaving estate of the gross value of £4,550 4s. 11d., with net personally £4,167 16s. 5d. He left £10 to each of the tenants of the twelve almshouses in Mote Road, Maidstone, a man and his wife resident in any almshouse taking the sum equally; £5 to each of the tenants of Corral's Almshouses, Maidstone, the children of his parents resident in the almshouses not to be considered as tenants; £100 each to the Maidstone Soup Kitchen, the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, and the Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone, and to other charities bequeathed all that was left."

## KEEPING PAUPERS IN COMFORT.

COST THAT EQUALS THE FAMILY INCOME.

Mr. John Burns opened a nurses' home in connection with the Dawsbury Workhouse recently and in his speech described in vivid terms the crushing burden which the middle classes have to bear.

They have, he said, to provide as much comfort for paupers whom the State supports as they can afford for themselves; and more than the average artisan can possibly provide for his family by his own work.

"One of the most remarkable features of the last sixty years," said Mr. Burns, "has been not only the increasing spirit of benevolence of the comfortable towards the disinherited and of the community to its afflicted members, but the wonderful decline which has taken place in official pauperism during that period."

It has been reduced from 62 per 1,000 to 26 per 1,000. At the same time the cost per head has gone up from £7 13s. to £13 5s. for indoor paupers, and from £3 11s. to £6 1s. 5d. for outdoor paupers. The contributions to Poor Law per head of the population have gone up from 6s. 8d. to 9s.

"I say frankly that the average condition of the unskilled labourer's child in Poor Law institutions now, as to food, clothes, enjoyment, shelter, and education, is higher than the average of the best artisan's outside, and often as good as some of the middle-classes. So far as their purely hygienic and sanitary state is concerned, I certainly will back many Poor Law institutions against great old schools like Winchester, Harrow, and Eton."

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

November 7th.

**GAMBLING AND THE DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL.**  
A new monopoly of the Po Pin Lottery has just been granted, and it has caused some amount of indignation among those who are desirous that Government should do away with licensed gambling. One member introduced this subject to a session of the Deliberative Council on the 10th inst., and the following account, which is taken from the native Press, of what took place does not tend to make one think that gambling will soon be abolished. There were sixty-four members of the Council present, and of this number only 15 voted in favour of a motion to suppress those lotteries and other forms of gambling. The other members strongly opposed the motion. After the meeting the promoter of the new monopoly invited all those members, who had voted in favour of gambling, to a grand banquet. The account goes on to say that there are those who believe that the members received "considerations" to vote against the motion. Commenting on this episode the *Nam Yuet Po* remarks that the Deliberative Council itself looked like a gambling den, seeing how many of its members are in favour of licensed gambling. The paper goes on to state that the members evidently do not consider gambling an evil, but the journal warns its readers that it is an evil which is daily getting worse and daily more difficult to put down.

## THEATRE ROW.

A serious disturbance took place at the Sai Kwan Theatre a few nights ago. At about 6.30 p.m. a gang of rowdies assembled outside the theatre door to insult the women as they entered the building. This, by the way, is a popular amusement among some of the "men" of this city. Their conduct having become very bad, a number of theatre attendants charged the mob, and endeavoured to drive them off. In the struggle a hawker was accidentally hurt, and the whole mob outside threatened to have revenge. They made a rush on the building, the doors of which by this time had been strongly fastened, and began to hurl stones through the windows, while some of the rioters tried to set fire to the place. Inside were many people who were trembling in fear of their lives. Help was telephoned for, and after a time Admiral Li brought up a detachment of troops that succeeded, after a struggle, in dispersing the rioters. It was not until past 11 o'clock that the doors were opened and the frightened inmates allowed to go. This is the second time within a few days that the military have had to be called out to protect theatre-goers.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

When men enlist in the ranks of the newly-trained troops they are told that leave and return-home is granted at the end of three years' service. In the 2nd Regiment, which is quartered near the East of the City, are many men whose time has expired, and these have petitioned for leave. This has been refused, as the authorities say the regiment is very much below strength. The reply of the authorities has caused much discontent, and there have been a large number of desertions lately. In the present unsettled state of affairs it would seem very indiscreet of the Government to do anything to create dissatisfaction among the troops. Dr. Sun Yat Sen in his recent speech in Peking said that the Canton troops were on the side of the revolutionists. Be this as it may, desertions which have occurred lately do not make it appear that the troops are particularly loyal.

Since the New Year's troubles the police have been forbidden to interfere with the troops, and a regiment of patrols has lately been formed whose duty is to look after the conduct of the soldiers when in town. Already the two forces have come into collision. A number of soldiers at Sha Ho drank a quantity of native wine and began to make a disturbance. During the disorder patrols marched on the scene and endeavoured to drive off the soldiers, who at once retaliated, and but for the threatening attitude of the spectators, who sided with the patrols, there would most likely have been serious trouble.

## ROBBERIES.

Outside of the city walls and not far from the Government High School is a little settlement of about 20 families who have long dwelt in peace and security. Several nights ago, however, a party of robbers came on the scene and looted eleven houses. The occupants were afraid to tell the authorities lest the thieves should take revenge on them. Their clemency was in vain, however, for two nights ago the lawless visitors were again on the scene and plundered the remaining houses. The authorities were then informed, but not one of the robbers has yet been caught.

## WOMEN AND FORTUNE-TELLERS.

It is a pity that the Government does not take steps to put an end to the scandalous frauds practised on ignorant women by the fortune-tellers and magicians of this city. One woman who went to one of these persons for advice was told that if she buried a certain amount of gold in an indicated place she would after a few days get from the same spot an immense fortune. The poor duped buried all her jewellery, which, needless to say, she never saw again. Her husband then assaulted the magician and was arrested for so doing. The wizard, of course, is at liberty.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Reference to a statement published in London that Mr. Chamberlain will probably take his seat in Parliament this Session, and intervene in the debate, the *Birmingham Daily Mail* saw Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who said:—"Mr. Chamberlain continues in good health, and I think it is quite possible he may re-enter the House of Commons this Session, but there is no foundation for the report that he intends to take any part in the debates. It is not the least likely that he will do so."

# CURED HER THREE GIRLS OF ECZEMA

**Heads were Masses of Itching Eruption—All Kinds of Remedies Failed and Mother was in Despair—Their Immediate Relief and Economical,**

PERMANENT RECOVERY  
IS DUE TO CUTICURA

"About a year ago one of our girls came home from Passaic where she had been for two months. She was covered all over with red spots which were very itching and she had never seen anything like this before. We tried all kinds of remedies that we could get but she got no better. Now this girl was only eleven years old. We had three girls and the other two girls were affected, also. One of the latter had a year's bad skin

extending all through to the hair of her head, around back of the neck and back of the neck. The girl was between eight and nine years of age. They were all in a mass of eczema all over their heads, under the arms, on the neck, and on the face. We were not to get a cure, as we had tried all the other remedies, including calomel, and different kinds. Finally came to an advertisement for Cuticura. Remedies for eczema. I bought some Cuticura and as soon as the Cuticura came I began to apply it. It made a big difference in the appearance of the disease. In two days' time the sores looked cleaner and commenced to heal. In a week's time the sores were all gone. The girls were completely cured. I can truthfully say that Cuticura is a safe and permanent cure, as all my children have used it. We only used two boxes of Cuticura. (Signed) Mrs. Christine Ritchie, 11, Victoria Street, Perth, by Fraserburgh, Scotland, N.W.

Cuticura. Remedies are sold throughout the world. Druggists: London, 27, Chancery Lane; Paris, 30, rue de la Harpe; New York, 15, N. 4th St.; Sydney, 101, B. K. Rd.; Adelaide, 10, Africa; London, 101, B. K. Rd.; Cape Town, 101, B. K. Rd.; Port Natal, 101, B. K. Rd.

Post-free. Cuticura Book on Skin and Hair.

to devote all his energy toward the production of his fields. This is so important that it alone would warrant a change to more methods; and, even if the profit from a single acre of cane were somewhat less, the greater amount of land which could be put under diligent cultivation would more than pay the change.

the first attempt at the introduction of modern side capital and modern methods of management. A successfully operated central factory is only one of the seven different districts which are based on a comparatively small scale, would not be able to illustrate its own advantages to the plantations. It is practically then, could any amount of modern management or lack of tact in dealing with the cane growers, the first factory instance could result in satisfactory, the progress of the country would probably be set back in the future. The present system of production is not with sugar at a high price and more cane at the disposal of the planter. The total production of the island can hardly be expected to triple itself in the next fifteen years on the assumption that two-thirds, instead of one-third, of all the cane is

able sugar cane land were to be cultivated, the average yield of sugar per hectare could be raised 50 percent, or to about 4 metric tons, yielding in all some 220,000 metric tons of sugar. The advent of more rational methods of sugar manufacture would not in itself greatly increase yield of sugar from the same quantity of cane, but its stimulating effect on the industry in general would certainly be very great.

Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Statistics for the year 1908 show that at that time there were in the entire island, 484,444 hectares, which controlled a total of 65,641 hectares of land, of which 27,096 were under cultivation and 38,545 unplanted. In addition, 16,904 hectares were certified to us being suitable for growing, but not at that time so used, making a total of 82,545 hectares of available sugar land for the Negroes. In that year 73,494 metric tons of sugar were produced.

new sugar were produced, or an average of 1 metric tons per hectare of land planted to low average is caused largely by lack of capital and by inefficient cultivation on the part of many of the small growers. The average yield on a well-cared-for plantation is about 4 metric tons per hectare.

"Coronation Risks" may now be insured against at Lloyd's. The rate at the present time is about eight or ten guineas per cent. but the market is limited," the *Westminster Gazette* was informed by a representative of Messrs. Walsham Brothers & Co., "the rate is sure to go to fifteen or twenty guineas per cent. before very long." The insurance is against financial loss which would

the people most obviously concerned  
the late King's Coronation was approached  
the people most obviously concerned  
the late King's Coronation was approached

and illuminations and other accessories, and the great national festivity. Proprietors of shops immediately put up stands in front of their premises, and then, owing to a sudden postponement of the Coronation, find themselves under the necessity of removing the stands, and re-erecting them at a future date. The Government would insure against the loss which would be sustained by these operations. The broker, instead of making a profit, would be liable for the loss.

asked whether, in a case of this description, a postmortem so short that the state could not be removed was negotiated, a priorer could insure against the interference in his trade caused by the obstruction. The user thought that this would be a case of "sequential loss," and he doubted whether insurance could be effected. Policies were issued on the occasions both of the Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee. The rates in relation to the Coronation of the late King were decided lower than those now asked, by reason of K

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.  
Telegraphic Address: Press Office: A.B.C.  
M. B. L. L. L.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED Our Office to 17A, First Floor, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

S. D. SETNA & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1910. [1289]

CHINA-LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.  
LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers of this Company to issue to CHUN YIP CHING, of Shanghai, a Duplicate of 100 Shares in the Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, upon the statement that the Original Certificate, No. 70-100, Shares numbered 25551/5554, and dated 9th February, 1905, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date thereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers, they will proceed to deal with such application for a Duplicate.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

St. George's Building,  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [1290]

WEI SAN KNITTING COMPANY, LTD.  
LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers of this Company to issue to CHUN YIP YUE, of Shanghai, a Duplicate of 100 Shares in the Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, upon the statement that the Original Certificate, No. 18-100, Shares numbered 821/920, 921/1020, 1021/1120, 1121/1220, 1221/1320, 1321/1420, 1421/1520, 1521/1620, 1621/1720, 1721/1820, and dated 2nd March, 1910, have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date thereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers, they will proceed to deal with such application for a Duplicate.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

St. George's Building,  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [1291]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, For A/COUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT, On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, A QUANTITY OF LINENS, &c., as follows:—

PRINTS, FLANNELLETTES, WHITE LAUNDS, BLANKETS, TRAVELLING BAGS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, LACE CURTAINS, FANCY MUSLIN BLOUSES, COMBINATIONS, NIGHT DRESSES, BABIES' PROCKES, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued.

On View from TUESDAY morning.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1910. [1292]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, elated, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [5]

## EXTRA CHOICE ENGLISH HAM

AND  
BACON  
70 Cents Per lb.

THE  
DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## INTIMATIONS

G. R.  
GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the London Commission, or His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M., 10-DAY (THURSDAY), the 17th November, 1910.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in pounds sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

H. D. STACPOLE, Lt.-Col., A.P.D.,  
Treasury Chest Officer.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1910. [1286]

## ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SUBSCRIBERS and Guests are reminded that the Ball Practice will be held in the City Hall from 5 to 7 P.M. on the following day:—

TUESDAY, the 22nd November.

DANCING SHOES MUST BE WORN BY ALL DANCERS.

The Committee desire to draw the attention of Members and Friends to complaints lodged as to the inconsideration caused by the attendance of Children at the Practice Dinners, and, in consequence, request that Children may not, in future, be brought on these occasions.

P. S. JAMESON,  
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.  
Hongkong, 5th November, 1910. [1285]

## "WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910. [1229]

## SPECIAL FOR FANCY DRESS BALL.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the Latest up-to-date Styles of Ladies' BALL DRESS NETS.

Call and Inspect before buying elsewhere.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,  
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1910. [707]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [1181]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Foungkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

## DAVID CORSAR &amp; SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TARPAULING  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO  
Sole Agents.

## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE  
AT HONGKONG

FOR  
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905;  
ALSO  
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 Cash.

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## FOR SALE

## FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST, Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285  
EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,  
ENGINEERS, &c.,  
PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

PRICE \$3.  
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [315]

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE for the PRESENT SEASON. From the AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION of LONDON. A selection of the best varieties of their famous and tested

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

GARDEN FERTILISERS, BOOKS ON GARDENING, &c., &c.

GRACA & CO.  
1131 27, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

A LING & CO.,  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

HONGKONG, 31st July, 1907. [1184]

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Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
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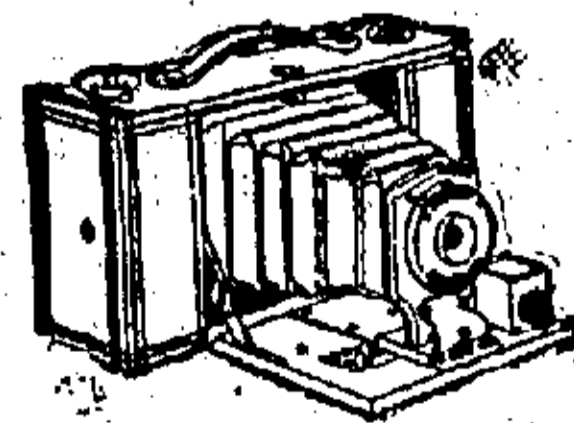


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No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Sechoy Road, Shanghai. [719]FASCINATION OF VIENNESE  
WALTZES.

[BY A LOVER OF MUSIC.]

Once again London is caught in the fascinating spell of the Viennese waltz, the merry melody which Oscar Strauss has written in "The Chocolate Soldier." It will be heard in every ballroom this winter, played in every restaurant and on every sub-bass piano, whistled by every errand boy, and probably even made the use for a new kind of hat!

The world's waltzes have always come from Vienna. For nearly a century dancers in every city under the sun have danced to the captivating tunes created in that gay city on the Danube whose gaiety exceeds even that of Paris. There has hardly been any break in the line of succession in Viennese waltzes. Within the last three or four years we have seen the "Merry Widow" waltz replaced by the "Dollar Princess," and the "Waltz Dream" is now ousted by the "Chocolate Soldier," and thus it has always been.

The line of waltz kings of Vienna commenced with Weber, who with his brilliant and beautiful "Invitation to the Waltz," may be considered the father of the Viennese waltz. The music of the "Invitation" has hardly been surpassed as an expression of the dancing spirit, and it sounds even to-day surprisingly fresh and modern in feeling.

THE GREAT WALTZ COMPOSERS.

Then the great Schubert wrote some exquisite waltzes, but the first composer who really began the cult of the Viennese waltz was Lanner, who, with his band, made the Austrians believe that dancing was one of the important things of life. By the time that the Strauss and Gungl waltzes were written, the waltz had reached its zenith, and it has continued to this day. At the present time there is a gifted group of young composers in the city at work in the same field, and Franz Lehár, Oscar Strauss, Leo Fall, Carl Ziehrer, and others are again making Vienna the world's waltz producer.

Every composer who has lived in Vienna has, at some time or other, tried his hand at waltz composing. Even the austere Brahms (who spent most of his life in Vienna) was infected at one period with the dancing atmosphere of the city, and wrote more than one set of waltzes. Many will remember, too, the charming anecdote of this composer, who, on being asked to write a few autograph bars of music in an album, jotted down a fragment of the "Blue Danube" waltz and wrote underneath, "Unfortunately not by Johannes Brahms."

Rhythm is in the air in Vienna; the meanest little bandmaster seems vitallised with it. Probably this sense of rhythm was acquired by the Austrians from the Hungarians; the latter born with an extraordinary gift in this respect, as anyone will realise on listening to a genuine Hungarian orchestra playing a "Csárdás." As a matter of fact, a number of the Viennese bandmasters have always been Hungarians, and the famous Gungl was a native of Hungary. The dancing saloons of Vienna have long been world-famous, and you will see the waltz danced there as nowhere else. Perhaps you will see it performed more sensuously elsewhere, but not with that spirit of light-hearted gaiety which is the distinguishing feature of the Viennese school.

THE PASSION FOR DANCING.

A passionate love of dancing has possessed the people of the Kaiserstadt from time immemorial, and Lanner and the Strauss brought it to a climax. Vienna made divinites of these composers in their day, and they in turn transported Vienna into the arms of dancing. Their orchestras attracted thousands, and the publication of a new waltz by them was given the importance of a great event. Anyone who remembers those Strauss days in Vienna will speak of them with almost reverent admiration. The whole of the Continent envied Austria for Lanner and Strauss. The latter, of course, toured everywhere with his famous dance orchestra, visiting England for a considerable period.

Looking at the Strauss waltzes to-day, one cannot play the same waltz as he would have done about twenty years ago. The waltzes of the Strauss and the Strauss were of a different order. Strauss and Lanner wrote waltzes with more elaborate tunes, tunes which had a lightness and a sparkle hitherto unattained in dance music. And then, too, extraordinary effects were made in conducting them, chiefly by accentuating the third beat in the bar (which should really be unaccented from a strictly musical point of view). This at once gave a distinctive movement to the dance, which invested the waltz with a new charm. Listen to the "Blue Danube" or "Wien, Wien und Gungl" or "Morgenblätter" played in the proper Viennese way, and this peculiar feature will at once be noticed.

The Viennese waltz-writers of to-day have in their art evolved a distinctive creation as did the older composers. In the hands of Lehár, Fall, and Strauss the waltz has become a more emotional thing. The air of light-hearted gaiety that distinguished the waltzes by Johannes Strauss has given place to a more intimate expression. The melody of the modern waltz is more languorous and sensitive rather than brisk and gay. To these modern Viennese composers, too, belongs the idea of making a waltz the central point of a light opera, an idea which has had a world-wide success in the case of the "Merry Widow," the "Waltz Dream," the "Dollar Princess," and other operettas. This again has increased the emotional significance of the waltz, by associating the dance with some definite episode in the play.

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH WALTZ MUSIC.

Success as a waltz composer is an extraordinarily difficult thing to achieve. There are thousands of musicians in Vienna busy writing waltzes; every bandmaster turns them out, and every sympathetic composer tries a waltz in the hope of a pecuniary reward. But few succeed, for the true waltz-writer is born, not made. He must be a master of broad effects simply made, for he has to work in a very limited sphere. The first essential of his music must be that it is not only good for dancing, but inspiring to a dancer. The atmosphere of the ballroom can only be acquired after many years of constant familiarity, and it is interesting to note that the best waltz-composers have usually been bandmasters. Lehár, for example, used to conduct a small orchestra, and Ziehrer is still a bandmaster.

Although the Viennese waltz is likely to keep its position, it has a serious rival on the young composers is turning out a distinctive style of dance, which, without being modelled on the Viennese style, can rival it in the matter of captivating melody. The "Vision of Salome" waltz, by that clever English composer, Mr. Joyce, is in its own style as brilliant as anything that has been written in Vienna these past few years, and has attained almost as wide a popularity. One hears, indeed, that it is even played in Vienna.

CANADA AND ASIATIC  
IMMIGRANTS.(FROM THE "TIMES" CANADIAN  
CORRESPONDENT.)

There has been a significant change in the attitude of British Columbia towards Oriental immigration. Only a few years ago the Japanese were regarded more favourably than the Chinese element. It is not so to-day. It will be still less so in the future. With their quick intelligence, commercial energy, and industrial efficiency the Japanese have acquired practical control of the salmon fisheries and are steadily displacing white labour in the lumbering industry. They have secured the position of service labour. They are maintaining a competitive industrial conditions. They excite a fierce jealousy and threaten the supremacy of white labour along the coast. There are sober observers, altogether unconnected with the labour organizations and aloof from all political agitation, who insist that British Columbia must become substantially a province of Japan if the influx of Japanese continues. Thus is a shivering recollection of the riots at Vancouver two years ago, and of a so-called imminent escape from far more serious results. In that crisis the Japanese fully recognized the menacing temper of the white population, but not in any meek spirit or with any disposition to submit to outrage. Ever since it has been understood that there is red blood in the Japanese. There is more of mutual respect, but also increasing distrust between the two races. There is also disposition to compare the relative personal and commercial standards of the Chinese and Japanese to the disadvantage of the Japanese population. The demand for exclusion of Japanese immigrants has strengthened, and now is by no means confined to organized labour. Indeed, outside the labour organizations and the canners, and the financial interests associated with these industries, the whole population of British Columbia is favourable to the rigid limitation or the absolute exclusion of Oriental immigrants.

THE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN.

It was not so ten years ago or even five years ago, and I am convinced that the change in public feeling has been produced by the relentless activity and the formidable efficiency of the Japanese people. One is often told, and not by labour agitators only, that the agreement with Japan which limits immigration from that country is not respected, that by secret agreements workmen are brought in under contract and disembarked at the upper ports, and that the Japanese population is increasing out of all proportion to the official statistics. There is no evidence to support these statements, or at least no evidence that will bear publication. It is natural, in the state of feeling which prevails, that such suspicions should arise. It is curious, too, that they seldom find public expression, as it is significant that many men who were outwiped a few years ago in favour of the regulated admission of Asiatic labour now confess to use their own language, that they are cowards in face of the situation that has developed in the province.

F. R. SERVICE LABOUR.

Even those who oppose a policy of exclusion agree that it would be impossible to liberalize the existing regulations. A few years ago they would have denounced organized labour and the politicians as its spineless servants. Now they admit that a rigid supervision of the Asiatic movement is essential to preserve white supremacy. They understand that the politicians bow to an overwhelming public opinion. Knowing that development of the country's resources must be retarded by scarcity of labour they recognize, nevertheless, that no Government could countenance a greater influx of Asiatic labour than the present one. To restrict the whole provincial policy and to confine Orientals to domestic service and the menial and rougher labour which white men will not perform. With the exception, however, of household service it is difficult, if not impossible, to define the tasks in which Asiatics would be permitted to engage. For example, while it is not easy to get white men for railway construction, it is certain that no Government would deliberately bring in Asiatic labour for this purpose. It is no secret that the Great Trunk Pacific Railway Company has asked the Provincial and Federal Governments for permission to bring in 10,000 or 20,000 Asiatics in bond for the work of construction in the mountain section. But, notwithstanding the company's contention that it is impossible to secure the necessary supply of labour and its pledge to deport the workmen on completion of the contract, neither Government is likely to sanction the proposal. If the Federal Government gave the necessary permission the provincial authorities would have no objection to the proposal, and the same as often as might be necessary if the power of Federal disallowance should be exercised. This would result in a period of turbulent politics, in unsettled relations between the two Governments, and in immense tension between the province and the Dominion. Hence, although the completion of the road may be materially delayed through scarcity of labour, the risk is not so great that bonded Orientals will be admitted.

THE PRICE OF EXCLUSION.

It is recognized that the price of exclusion must be paid, but a white British Columbia is the anathema consideration. This imperative reason will also operate against the mission of Orientals for household service and the rougher grades of labour. There will be fear of evasion, of excessive supply, of influences on conditions incompatible with white standards. In short, the feeling grows towards exclusion rather than towards modification of existing regulations. It cannot be doubted that the influx of Japanese, leading to the Vancouver riots, and the agreement with Japan for a fixed annual immigration of Canada explains the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's candidates in British Columbia at the last General Election. When the House was dissolved he held the whole seven seats for the province. He was able to retain only a single constituency. During his recent Western visit one of the most remarkable of his speeches was delivered at Vancouver in explanation and defence of the arrangement with Japan. His force is admitted by many of his opponents. They hardly deny that a difficult situation was well handled, and they are impressed by the sense of Imperial responsibility. They believe, however, that if the Prime Minister had exercised greater vigilance the situation would not have been created. They insist that Canada should have retained an absolute control over Asiatic immigration. They contend that this reservation should not be repugnant to Imperial policy, and that British Columbia should not be subject to restrictions from which the Australian Commonwealth is exempt. Powerful as was the Prime Minister's argument at Vancouver and Victoria, it is doubtful if he has greatly changed the current of feeling in the coast constituencies. The West is subject to sudden and revolutionary changes of opinion, but there is strength and consistency in its

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MAY REGAIN THEIR HEALTH.

There is no condition more dispiriting or disquieting to the family circle than that when, for nonapparent reason, his food ceases to nourish one of its members who begins to lose weight with more or less rapidity. This wasting is particularly prone to cause alarm when it attacks children, as it is often accompanied with diarrhoea. Whether the sufferer be young or of adult age, however, not only can this pernicious wasting be stopped, but the weight may also be restored by the world's greatest rest giving and reconstituent preparation—Sanatogen.

What it is capable of doing in these cases is vividly shown by a case quoted in Public Health, September, 1906. A girl, aged 10, after Typhoid Fever, remained, to quote the writer, "in a state of really pitiable debility. At the end of the fourth week of convalescence she could only walk a few yards by the aid of holding on to furniture. I determined to give Sanatogen a trial. The change in her condition at the end of a fortnight was truly wonderful. Appetite was improved, diarrhoea had completely stopped, the cheeks were rosy and beginning to fill out. Her weight had increased by 1 lb. 10 oz. and she was able to walk the whole length of a long ward without any assistance. I kept her on the treatment another fortnight and was then able to send her home a bonny, well-nourished child." Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists.

[1217-354]

attitude towards Asiatic immigration. Only by the appearance of other issues can there be any material change in the political complexion of British Columbia. It has to be remembered also that the Asiatic movement is extending into Alberta and Saskatchewan and verging upon Winnipeg, and that in the older provinces support for the policy of exclusion is not confined to the labour unions. In the East a few Chinese domestics are employed and there are many Chinese laundries, but nothing like a monopoly. Many years must elapse before Asiatic competition in any branch of industry can become an acute problem in older Canada. Inevitably, however, a question which dominates one province becomes in some degree a political issue all over the country.

HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

In British Columbia the feeling against the Hindu has moderated, no doubt chiefly because admission of this class of immigration has been prohibited. As repair gangs on the streets and as workmen in the lumber yards they are not objectionable now. In fact, they are being used for heavy work and by no means of equal efficiency. Amongst the people are sepoys, former soldiers of the Native Army of India, in receipt of pensions from the Government, but they are chiefly of the small class of Indian farmers, who owned a few half-acres upon which they raised by mortgage the money necessary to emigrate. For this accommodation they pay a very high rate of interest, which has to be remitted to the lender at fixed periods. As, however, they grow up, they are able to meet their obligations and send out something for the support of their families. The Hindu amongst these people is hardworking and thrifty, but the Hindu and Mohammedan require constant supervision, and easily relapse into idle habits. Naturally, as British subjects they resent the exclusion of Indians while Chinese and Japanese are admitted to the country. Here, again, however, there is no likelihood that a more liberal policy will be adopted, as it is certain that the feeling against admitting Japanese grows stronger. Indeed, even Press opinion is less pronounced than the actual feeling of the country. How, then, is British Columbia to secure domestic servants and the labour necessary to carry on its industrial, commercial, and agricultural activities?

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

There is no prospect of any greater supply of white house servants. Wages rise steadily and relentlessly. Chinese "boys" get as high as \$60 per month. In cases two must be employed where formerly one did all the work of the household. Through rising wages the Chinese head tax of \$50 has been assessed back upon the householders. Moreover, there is more than household service to be considered. With wages at \$5 or \$4 per day it is difficult to establish industries in British Columbia. The high cost of labour deters capital and discourages enterprise. Nor is agriculture unaffected. Much money is going into fruit farming, and a few years hence a far greater supply of labour will be required to cover the increasing area of production. For many years to come and probably for all time the cost of labour in British Columbia, as in Pacific Coast States, will be high. The vital grievance, however, is not the rate of wages but the inadequate supply. If British Columbia is to have prosperous industrial communities, thriving fruit farms, and an expanding herbage, and adequate development of its enormous resources in fish and timber, the Provincial Government must set itself with courage, energy, and determination to increase the supply of labour. "Pump in white immigrants," said Kipling. The policy is more easily stated than executed, but nothing else can be done under the circumstances, while unquestionably something must be done if the province is to develop and prosper at all in proportion to its vast natural wealth, the increasing demand for its products, and the native pit and energy of its people.

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**SHIPPING IN PORT**

STEAMERS

ALCANTARA, British str., 4,278, J. R. Ruppelhausen, 12th Nov.—Singapore 8th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

ASIA, American str., 2,336, H. Gunkroyer, 7th Nov.—San Francisco 11th Oct., General—P. M. S. S. Co.

BUJAN MARI, Japanese str., 1,304, S. Yamane, 15th Nov.—Shanghai and Swatow 14th Nov., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CATHERINE APGAR, British str., 1,730, G. F. Hudson, 10th Nov.—Calcutta and Straits 26th Oct., General—Davis & Sonson & Co.

CHILDAB, Norwegian str., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 12th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 11th Nov., General—Angkor & Thorsen & Co.

CHINNA, British str., 1,329, J. S. Harris, 13th Nov.—Shanghai 10th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, Hendrick, 29th Oct.—Manila 26th October, Ballast—Jensen & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 5,940, S. Robinson, 10th Nov.—Vancouver 12th Oct., Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.

HUTCHINSON, British str., 1,215, Hooker, 14th Nov.—Swatow 13th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KEONWAI, German str., 1,117, Joh. Kohler, 7th Nov.—Bangkok 29th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGHAI, Chinese str., 1,468, Lincoln, 13th Nov.—Shanghai 10th November, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, Richard, 13th Nov.—Swatow 12th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAERTES, British str., 1,143, Frampton, 10th Nov.—Saigon 2nd Nov., Rice and General—China.

LOKANG, British str., 978, G. H. Bowker, 14th Nov.—Newchwang and Chong 7th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LUGHOW, British str., 1,215, Baddeley, 1st Nov.—Wah 28th Oct., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

MACHEW, German str., 996, C. Wolff, 9th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 8th Nov., Rice and Mail—Butterfield & Swire.

MARIE, German str., 1,197, Christiansen, 13th Nov.—Saigon 8th Nov., Flour—Jensen & Co.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,344, G. E. Mical, 10th Nov.—Sundakan 3rd Nov., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, British str., 3,197, G. E. Warrall, 13th Nov.—Shanghai 9th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PHEUMPHEN, British str., 1,055, Jas. H. Scott, 13th Nov.—Saigon 8th Nov., Rice and General—W. Fat Sing.

PERANANG, German str., 1,027, V. Mandrauff, 11th Nov.—Bangkok 5th Nov., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

PITSANUTOK, German str., 1,264, Reimers, 12th Nov.—Bangkok and Hoihow 11th Nov., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

RAJAH, German str., 1,275, H. S. Reher, 7th Nov.—Bangkok 29th Oct., Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, P. Jamieson, 14th Nov.—Baikong, 10th and Hoihow 13th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,024, Jenkins, 9th Nov.—Port Louis, General—Chinese.

THIODEAS, Dutch str., 6,000, P. Zwart, 13th Nov.—Japan, General—Java-China-Japan Lijp.

WASHINGTON, German str., 2,659, C. Stoge, 8th Nov.—New York 3rd Sept., Petroleum in bulk—Standard Oil Co.

WINGANG, British str., 1,517, G. H. Lishman, 10th Nov.—Chefoo and Waihaiwei 4th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUENAWA, British str., 1,178, P. J. Bolk, 15th Nov.—Manila 12th Nov., Hemp and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.







